

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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EACH MEANS MUCH

Three Events that Loom Up Above the Plane of English Politics.

PARSONS AND THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL

Bishops in the Houses of Lords Aid the Chances for Disestablishment.

SALISBURY IS UNEXPECTEDLY SAT UPON

His Amendments Rejected by the Lower House Without Defense or Debate.

LIBERALS LEADING FOR THE LORDS

Harcourt and Asquith's Paper Sees Notice on Gladstone He Must Head the Onslaught or Resign His Position in the Party.

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LONDON, Feb. 17.—(New York World Cable—Special to The Bee.)—Three momentous events have marked English politics during the last week. At least they so seem to the American observer. The action of the bishops in the House of Lords in vigorously supporting an amendment which would practically force parish councils to meet in the village township must go far in aid of the rapidly growing movement for the disestablishment of the church.

The second notable event is the practical repudiation of Lord Salisbury's leadership by his own party in the House of Commons. His uncompromising amendments to the parish councils bill have every one been rejected with hardly an influential voice raised in their favor, by either a Tory or a Unionist member. It is difficult to believe that his prestige can survive such a blow.

The third, and perhaps, most important of all, is the editorial in this morning's Chronicle practically calling on Mr. Gladstone to resign the leadership unless he will at once and effectively commit the liberal party to the movement for ending or mending of the House of Lords, which the Chronicle holds to be the question now transcending all other issues in the necessity for immediate settlement.

MOUTHPIECE OF THE RADICALS.

This paper is the unquestioned mouthpiece of the radical and largest wing of the liberal party, and the two most prominent members of the Gladstone government, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, and Herbert Asquith, secretary of state for the Home department, are the leaders of that wing. It is very generally accepted as a fact that Gladstone's sympathy, or, perhaps, his better political judgment, is not in favor of this movement against the upper House, at least in the present condition of the popular feeling. Of course neither a paper nor a section of his party could force Gladstone to resign, failing a minority vote in Commons, but the minority vote must be remembered, could all the time be effected by the mere abstention from voting of the more or less radical members. The tone of the Chronicle's leader is unmistakably that dissolution is preferable to the putting aside of what it declares is the paramount issue of the day. We may indeed be on the verge of a great political revolution in England, compared with which the home rule conflict was a minor matter.

THAT HOUBLON TANKARD.

In my dispatch of last Sunday I referred to the question of the Houblon tankard, and quoted the intimation of a paper here that it must have been stolen. Pursuing the inquiry, a note stating the facts was sent to Colonel Archer Houblon, the present head of the family, and I received today the following reply from him: "I have no idea how the tankard got out of the possession of the descendants of its former owner. I am not lineally descended from Sir John, but from his brother, Sir John did not leave any son surviving him, but he left one daughter, who married a Mr. Miller, and left children surviving her. I am much obliged to you for your letter, as it is of great interest to which it refers."

TRAPS LAID FOR ANARCHISTS.

Two Nights of the Red Flag Led to Give Information to the Police. PARIS, Feb. 17.—Before the examining magistrates here, Henry and Bernard, the two anarchists, were confronted. Each prisoner had been previously informed that the other had confessed and a violent scene was the result. Both Henry and Bernard began reproaching each other in bitter terms for the traitorous course each of them believed the other to have adopted. During the exchange of biting comments between the prisoners the police were able to obtain some valuable information.

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THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

Further Facts Concerning the Terrible Explosion on the Brandenburg.

KIEL, Feb. 17.—When the account of the explosion on the ironclad Brandenburg outside Kiel bay was telegraphed to the Associated Press yesterday morning only meager details of the disaster had reached this city.

The vessel was anchored at the time near Stollgrund, three miles from the Duick light-house, at the entrance to the bay. She had recently been undergoing various repairs and yesterday was selected for a second draught trial. To get the ironclad in first class condition for the test forty artificers were sent aboard from the imperial dock yards. Eleven of these artificers were in the engine room when the explosion took place. The main steam pipe of the starboard engine had burst. Far above the noise of the escaping steam were heard the heart-rending cries of the injured and dying. Panic temporarily spread among the crew, but after a moment's hesitation every effort was put forth to rescue the unfortunate men in the engine room.

It was found that thirty-nine men in all had been killed and nine injured. This list includes ten of the artificers. Thirty-seven of the men were killed instantly. When news of the disaster reached this city four steamships carrying a number of troops were promptly dispatched to the scene. A guardship with Prince Henry of Prussia on board also put off to the Brandenburg's aid.

The dead and wounded were carried from the Brandenburg to the steamers and conveyed to Kiel. The injured were taken to the hospital. It is believed they will recover.

It is said that as soon as the explosion occurred all hands were summoned on deck and the pumps were rigged. It was then known what the accident amounted to and fears were entertained that the Brandenburg was in danger of sinking. All day long great excitement prevailed at Kiel. Most of the dead or injured lived here in the neighborhood and many were men of family.

WALKED INTO THE PARLOR.

How the Anarchists Were Led Into a Trap by the London Police.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Late last night the police, under the lead of Chief Inspector Melville, proceeded to the residence of the anarchist and placed a detective at the door, who, in the course of the night, admitted eighty foreigners, most of whom were Germans, Bohemians and Dutchmen who sought admission, ignorant of the fact that the police were on the inside. All the prisoners were examined by Melville and forced to disclose their identity and to produce their passports. The police had some trouble in arresting several of the men. At midnight, after all the prisoners had been examined, they were allowed to depart. No arrests had been made in the meantime.

A force of police with search warrants visited Bourdin's lodgings and other domiciles of anarchists and seized a quantity of explosive literature, including a violent manifesto headed "Death to Carnot." No explosives were found anywhere except in Bourdin's room, where a bottle similar to that which was exploded in Greenwich park was discovered.

The Associated Press is informed that Inspector Melville of the police will not prefer charges against the members of the Autonomie club. This club is the center of headquarters of the International, the circle of advanced revolutionary spirits. Though no charges are to be made against the Autonomie club members, it is believed that the raid will break the back of the revolutionary party in England; at least that is the opinion expressed in official circles.

The Exchange Telegraph company says that a number of glass bombs filled with explosives have been found in a hotel in Brussels. It is added that a Brussels hotel bill was found on Bourdin, the anarchist who nearly blew himself to pieces in Greenwich park on Thursday night and who subsequently died in the hospital. Bourdin, it is also noted, was recently absent from London, and from this and other evidence the police here conclude that Bourdin was the traveling plotter-in-chief of the International group.

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A man who is suspected of having taken part in the anarchist raid made upon Henry's lodgings when the news of his arrest reached the persons in sympathy with his cause has been arrested, and it is said that his capture will lead to further arrests within a short time.

The Echo de Paris says that Henry originally intended to throw his bomb into the Comedie theater, where a notable audience had gathered upon the occasion of the first night's performance of "Les Cabotins," but, according to the Echo de Paris, there was no room in the theater, and Henry could not obtain admittance and he consequently took refuge in the Casino de la rue de Valenciennes.

This agrees with the statement previously made by Henry to the police, with the exception that he did not mention the name of the theater he was unable to obtain admittance to.

GIVING ARMS TO INDIANS.

Charge of Mexicans Against the British Colonists at Belize. YUCATAN, Feb. 17.—The people of southern Mexico are greatly excited over the action of the English colonists of Belize, across the border, in selling arms and ammunition to the Indians living along the Yucatan Belize border. The terms of the treaty lately signed between England and Mexico forbid either side selling arms to these troublesome Indians, and the claim is made that the English are now openly violating the terms of the treaty in this respect. It is probable the Mexican State department will ask an explanation of England immediately. The Indians have been showing new signs of outbreak of late and the supply of arms is specially dangerous. Just now the hostilities are said to be fortifying themselves in their strongholds and there is much alarm felt among the settlers. The condition of affairs is considered very grave.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA

Germany's Reichstag Places the Responsibility for Recent Troubles.

CAUSED BY INCOMPETENT OFFICIALS

Savage Attacks Made Upon the Supposed Civilizing Mission.

IMPLEMENTS OF TORTURE EXHIBITED

Whips with Which the Dahomeyan Women Were Flogged Exposed.

FARMERS OBJECT TO CAPRIVI'S TARIFF

German Grangers Can See No Good in His Policy—The Emperor Sympathizes with the Victims of the Brandenburg Disaster.

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BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Reichstag was engaged yesterday and today in the discussion of colonial affairs. The members approved the addition of 4,000 marks to the salary of Dr. Kayser, who henceforth will be entitled to be a director of the colonial department.

Prince Arenberg, reporter of the budget committee, declared that the committee had arrived at the conclusion that the central administration was responsible for the recent African troubles, and that it must in future exercise greater judgment in its choice of officials for Africa.

Herr Hebel yesterday made a savage and sarcastic attack upon the administration of east Africa and denounced the pretended civilizing mission of the colonial enthusiasts. Chancellor von Caprivi, replying for the government, appealed to the house not to make the already hard task of the government still harder, assuring the members that the government would do its best to remedy the abuses.

Upon resuming the debate today, the members of the Reichstag were astonished to find upon the table of the house specimens of whips, made of rhinoceros hide, and other implements of torture, which, according to Herr Hebel, were used by the German officials in east Africa to lash the unfortunate Dahomeyans.

Herr Richter demanded a searching parliamentary inquiry into the Cameroons scandals, in particular, and into the German colonial system in general, which, he complained, was purely military and ignored the economic interests.

Continuing, he said: "I have the honor to be the Reichstag member for the provinces of southern and east Africa and am contented with retaining her northern possessions, which, in his opinion, were ample for all reasonable colonial needs."

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FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

Relations Between the Two Countries Becoming Tense. PARIS, Feb. 17.—The official note has been issued in regard to the attitude of the Portuguese government in most of the questions which have arisen between France and Portugal, and especially in regard to these questions which affected French investments. The attitude of Portugal in these matters, it is announced, has caused Premier Casimir-Perier to recall the French minister to Lisbon and to confer with the government upon the situation.

During the absence of the French minister from Portugal the first secretary will replace him and will so act until the present crisis permits of the French minister's return.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The general opinion expressed in political circles is that the situation in Portugal resembles that which necessitated the intervention of Spain in the affairs of Portugal fifty years ago, and the opinion is also expressed that Spain should immediately consider the means to be taken in order to prevent Portugal from becoming the center of permanent political agitation. The queen regent and the cabinet have discussed the departure of the French minister from Lisbon and the situation is regarded as being serious.

VAQUIS ARE STARVING.

Severe Winter is Causing Great Distress Among These Mexican Indians. HERMOSILLO, Mex., Feb. 17.—Reports have been received here of intense suffering among the Yaqui Indians, whose territory is situated in the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains west of here. In that high altitude the winter has been very severe, and this, together with a shortage of food supplies, has brought the Indians to the verge of starvation, many subsisting entirely on roots and dried herbs. Wild game is scarce in the mountains than ever before known, and the Indians get but little food from that source.

NAPOLEON STAYS DOWN.

BOULOGNE, Feb. 17.—The statue of Napoleon, which was erected here in 1854 by Englishmen, has been blown down and broken to pieces.

TO AVOID CONTAGION

Admiral Benham Takes Steps to Protect the Men in His Fleet.

GIVING YELLOW JACK A WIDE BERTH

All but One United States Vessel Removed from Rio's Infected Harbor.

SAUCY SKIPPER STURGES STILL SAFE

Shows His Heels to De Mello's Men and Escapes Their Fire.

TOWED THE DESTROYER TO PERNAMBUCO

Commander of the Sautuit Has a Lively Brush with the Rebels After Landing His Tow—May Now Sell His Vessel.

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RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 17.—(New York World Cable—Special to The Bee.)—The cruisers New York and Charleston have gone to Itaipu, a small town outside the bay, twelve miles from here on the coast, a short distance above Fort Santa Cruz. They have been ordered there by Admiral Benham to escape yellow fever infection, for which reason he sent the Newark and the Detroit to the Rio de la Platte river. The cruiser San Francisco alone of the United States squadron now remains in the bay of Rio. It is Admiral Benham's intention to have the three cruisers left in this section take turns in watching the harbor by the course of events and in giving prompt protection to American interests.

The American steamer Sautuit, which towed the Pirating from New York to Pernambuco, arrived here last night. Captain Sturges, her commander, on coming ashore in a launch, was pursued and fired on by the rebels. He had a narrow escape from capture. The Sautuit, formerly an Atlas liner, was chartered by Platt & Co. to tow the Destroyer, afterward named the Pirating, to Brazil. It is believed that a clause in the contract provided for the sale of the Sautuit to the Brazilian government if Peixoto should want to buy her. Such a provision would account for her presence at Rio after having delivered the Destroyer to Peixoto's representative at Pernambuco. She is a stowaway rigged propeller of 900 registered tonnage, 250 feet long, twenty-nine feet beam and seventeen feet draft. Captain Sturges said before leaving New York last December that if the rebels got after him while on his way to Brazil he would wrap himself in the American flag and pace the deck.

IN RIO HARBOR.

What is Being Done by the Insurgent and Government Forces. [Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 17.—There were four deaths here yesterday from yellow fever and fifteen deaths from other fevers.

The United States steamship Newark has gone to sea suddenly. It is suspected she is tainted with fever. The United States cruiser Detroit left here a week ago in order to look into the state of affairs at Santos, Saraguan and Desterro. She had no fever on board when she left this port. There are only seven foreign warships here at present and there is little doing.

There is absolutely no truth in the sensational report circulated to the effect that one of the rebel warships recently fired on the steam launch belonging to the United States steamship Newark.

The spread of yellow fever is causing much alarm among the foreign population. Of those who die, usually two-thirds are foreigners and three-quarters of those who die are men. Chinamen and paupers add considerably to the death list.

The Sautuit, the steamship commanded by Captain Sturges, which arrived in Pernambuco on January 20, towing the Brazilian torpedo boat Pirating, formerly the Destroyer, arrived here during the past night with 275 passengers. Considerable curiosity, as well as astonishment, has been expressed at the fact that the much talked of cruisers, America and Nietheroy, fitted out in New York, have been so inactive. People expected the Nietheroy, especially, to do something startling with her dynamite gun, and when she did nothing but cruise outside of Pernambuco, and recently made for Bahia, the report was circulated that there were dissensions among her crew and that the dynamite gun was useless.

WHY IT HAS REMAINED IDLE. The Associated press correspondent has investigated the inaction of the Peixoto fleet, with the result that he has obtained the following statements from a person who should undoubtedly be able to tell the true story of the affair.

In the first place, the Nietheroy never intended to engage the Aquidaban, and when it was reported the Republica and Aquidaban had started in search of the Nietheroy, the latter vessel was ready to do some good steaming in some direction which would separate her from the insurgent ships as much as possible. The following is the plan of operations which was mapped out for the Nietheroy in New York between the dynamite gun company's people and the representatives of the Brazilian government. A perfect map, or chart, of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was carefully prepared and divided into ranges for the dynamite gun projectiles. The Nietheroy was to go to the entrance of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro and from behind those entrances, protected from attack by the guns of the fort at the entrance, was to have hurled her huge dynamite shells into Port Villegagnon, situated on the island which has proved of such great assistance to the insurgents. After Fort Villegagnon had been silenced, according to the plans, the Nietheroy was to have entered the bay and to have taken up a position behind Fort Villegagnon and from there, safe from the fire of the rebel ships, was to send her dynamite missiles into the rebel fleet. But the facility with which the Aquidaban and the Republica left Rio harbor, thus demonstrating the very weak nature of the fire which the entrance forts could direct upon a man-of-war, changed the plan, and the Nietheroy was to have sailed for Desterro, the southern stronghold of the insurgents, with the intention of dynamiting that place into submission.

This last plan might have been carried out before this had it not been for the fact that Peixoto's fleet has been lying at Pernambuco, and more recently, at Bahia, anxiously awaiting ammunition supplies for its powder guns. The vessels were fitted out so hastily in New York and there was so much anxiety to get them south that only a very small supply of ammunition for the powder guns was taken on board, it being understood that the remainder was to follow promptly; but it seems the company which was to furnish the ammunition did not keep up its contract, and the Nietheroy, America and others of Peixoto's vessels have been far from ready to engage the enemy, a fact which might have been valuable to the insurgents had it leaked out before this.

In order to conceal the true state of affairs reports that the vessels were awaiting the arrival of the German torpedo boats, etc., and that the dynamite gun was out of order, and practically useless, were sent out. The Associated press correspondent, however, is assured that the dynamite gun is in perfect working condition at present, and that both the Nietheroy and the America have crews sufficient to fight the two vessels. There was some leakage to some of the supply pipes of the dynamite gun when it was tried after leaving New York, but these defects were due to the hasty manner in which the dynamite gun was fitted out, and have been remedied, and the dynamite gun company has on board the Nietheroy at present an expert handler of dynamite guns, who pronounces his weapon to be in the most effective condition.

Finally, by this time the Nietheroy and America have received their supplies of ammunition from the powder companies and are all in good trim.

NEVER IN DANGER.

Accident to the City of Paris Did Not Expose Either Passengers or Crew. [Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.] LONDON, Feb. 17.—(New York World Cable—Special to The Bee.)—Your Queens-town correspondent sends an interview with Captain Edouard of an American liner Paris, which contains better details of the accident to the steamer than the other account. The captain said: "We left Southampton at 2 p. m. Saturday. Immediately after sailing we had strong head winds, which developed into terrific gales Sunday. However, we made excellent headway and had every prospect of making a record passage. Monday the weather considerably moderated and hopes were entertained that fine weather would succeed the gale. Everything went well until 9:15 Monday, when the accident to the rudder occurred, which subsequently caused the liner to abandon her western voyage. The spindle in the head of the rudder had given way and the rudder could not be worked. All efforts to remedy the defect proved futile and further use of it had to be abandoned. When the accident happened several passengers had retired to their state rooms for the night, others were lounging about the saloons, quite unconscious that any mishap had occurred. In a short time, however, all on board became aware of what had happened, but they did not show uneasiness. For many hours after the mishap we continued our western course, steering by our twin screws. This was quite an experiment and proved most successful. The Paris making ten knots an hour. But for the very high sea and boisterous weather we could have continued our voyage to New York, though another consideration which induced us to return was the fear of the supply of coal running short. At noon Tuesday, when about 1,000 miles from Southampton and 785 miles from Queens-town, we decided, after consultation, to bear up for the Irish coast. Our decision was at once communicated to the passengers, and one and all were perfectly satisfied. The ship's head was accordingly turned to the eastward and excellent progress was made, 319 miles being logged in twenty-four hours, the ship not deviating in the slightest from a direct course. While retracing the passengers enjoyed themselves by giving concerts."

DETAILS WILL BE SUPPRESSED.

No Further Information of May Brooklyn's Suicide to Be Furnished. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Manager Presbury of the Palmer company has laid an embargo on any further details of May Brooklyn's suicide reaching the newspapers. He has forbidden any of the company talking, and he has kept in seclusion Miss Boulton, the "Buttons" to whom May left her dresses and who was her chum. Miss Boulton could tell more than any one knows of the actress' last days. Presbury denies that May held intimate relations with Lovcraft or that she knew him more than two years. The telegraphed report that an interview with Dr. Robertson makes him deny that he wrote messages in his letter. Every word in the letter was copied from the original and the doctor may get a photograph copy of it if he wants a clear demonstration. There is no question that May Brooklyn was insane when she swallowed the poison. She had dabbled in spiritism here and actually came to believe she received a message from Lovcraft from the other world, and that he was calling her to come to him. The funeral tomorrow will be strictly private, only members of the company being admitted. Coasting Costs. Mr. and Mrs. Hale, while coasting on St. Mary's avenue last evening, collided with a sleigh driven by R. A. Fisher. Mrs. Hale's ankle was broken.

THE BEE BULLETIN

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; Colder; Northwest Winds.

OHIO REPUBLICANS MAY COMPEL HIM TO CONTEST FOR THE SENATE.

Champion of Protection Holds the Key to the Situation.

POLITICIANS MAKING MANY SLATES

Necessity for a Popular Candidate Recognized by All Elements.

ANXIOUS TO INSPIRE CONFIDENCE

Will Have a Tendency to Offset the Effects of Democratic Efforts and Restore the Prosperous Period of the Republican Reign.

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COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The recent visit to this city of prominent politicians from various states and the conferences with Governor McKinley and William H. Hanan, secretary of the national republican committee, have been productive of many political confessions concerning the future of Ohio's popular chief executive.

During the past week many leaders in the state have been in Columbus to attend the banquet of the Lincoln league. On what appears to be reliable information it is said tonight that an effort will be made to perfect an agreement at the next candidates for the office of state senator, as it seems certain that Mr. Brien will be succeeded by a republican. Ex-Governor Foraker is again a recognized aspirant for senatorial honors and on this account, according to the story, the leaders were unable to agree. This failure, it is said, will result in the candidacy of Governor McKinley, whose term will expire a year from next January, when the senator will be elected. The governor's statement, admitting the correctness of the statement, says there is need of a man like Major McKinley in the senate to give the people confidence and restore the prosperous period that prevailed before the advent of the democratic administration. The indications point to the probable candidacy of the governor, whose consent would be almost certain to result in his election.

FRED MUIR'S LAST MISTAKE.

He Undertakes to Holdover Buffalo Bill, but Makes a Blunder of It. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Colonel William F. Cody, of Nebraska, who is here to secure permission from the secretary of the interior to take with his show this season a number of Indians from the northwest reservations, had a lively little encounter at Chamberlain's last night. With George Beck, Wyoming and a number of other friends Colonel Cody was entering a private dining room to take supper, when Fred May, the well known New York athlete and club man, who a dozen years or so ago fought a duel with James Gordon Bennett, approached the Nebraskan and gruffly demanded an apology for an alleged offense a decade since in New York. Colonel Cody said that he was not aware that he ever had offended May, but that if he had he apologized, for he did not mean to wantonly offend any man. May was drinking and was somewhat under the influence of liquor. Then Colonel Cody entered the dining room.

After supper he and his friends were leaving Chamberlain's, when May, accompanied by three or four companions, approached him and again demanded further apology. May declared that the apology made was "no apology at all."

"Yes," said one of May's companions, "makes the long-haired western ranger apologize," and he applied an offensive epithet.

Up to this moment Colonel Cody had been apologetic and good natured, but now he struck out from the shoulder. May's fist, upon a burly fellow, got Bill's flat just under the left ear and went sprawling into the hat rack some distance away.

"Now you will apologize to me," exclaimed May, approaching Colonel Cody, and assuming a frolic attitude. "All right," replied Buffalo Bill, and he let May have it in the neck.

No matter how May "went to grass" than Bill's first victim drew a revolver. Mr. Beck caught this and wrenched it from the stranger's hand just as Bill hit the latter a right-hander in the eye and knocked him out. By this time May, who is a powerfully built man and a slinger from way back, was on his feet and coming at the Nebraskan. This was the climax. The Wild West showman hit May a blow on the chin, which actually knocked him ten feet under the table. This ended the fight. Neither assailant renounced the battle. Buffalo Bill had whipped two men, either of whom was his equal, if not his superior, in physical strength.

Colonel Cody is much humiliated over the affair. He is not a quarrelsome man and after the apologies for fancied wrongs actually begged May and his friends not to make a row. The affair was kept a secret until today, and efforts have been made to have no publication made of it. Everybody says Cody was right. May and his friends are yet in bad blood, but the end has probably been reached.

BURGARS ONE DYNAMITE.

Postoffice Safe at Reno, Neb., Blown to Pieces and \$600 Stolen. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17.—A special to the Times from Reno, Neb., says: Burgars broke into the postoffice at this place early this morning and got away with \$600 in cash and valuables. They blew open the safe with dynamite and took everything it contained—\$300 in cash, \$200 in stamps and \$100 worth of cigars and tobacco. The force of the explosion was so strong that it carried part of the safe door out through one side of the building. Notwithstanding the noise the robbers escaped. A posse is in pursuit.

ABRUPT ON AN ICE FLOE.

Five Hundred Fishermen Floating in the Northern Seas. HELSINGFORS, Russia, Feb. 17.—On Tuesday night an ice floe broke carried off 500 fishermen, with their wives and children, who were on the ice at the time. Food, clothing and fuel are being sent to them. Their rescue is probable.